

# The IN-mode in the TCV tokamak

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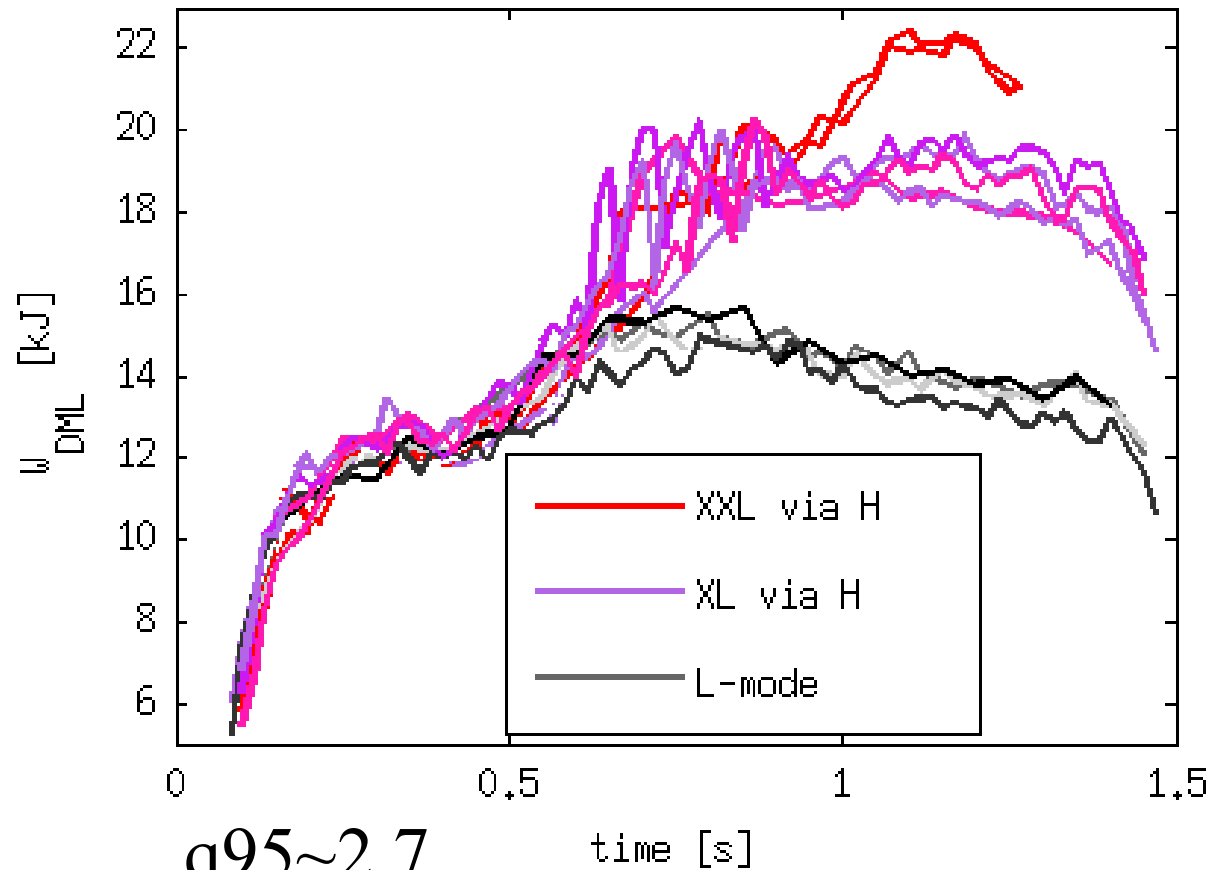


# Outline

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- High L-mode confinement in ohmic TCV shots
- Proximity to L-H transition
- Role of density in early phase of the discharge
- Comparison with H-mode profiles
- Similarity of core profiles, role of edge properties
- Conclusions

# High L-mode confinement in ohmic TCV shots



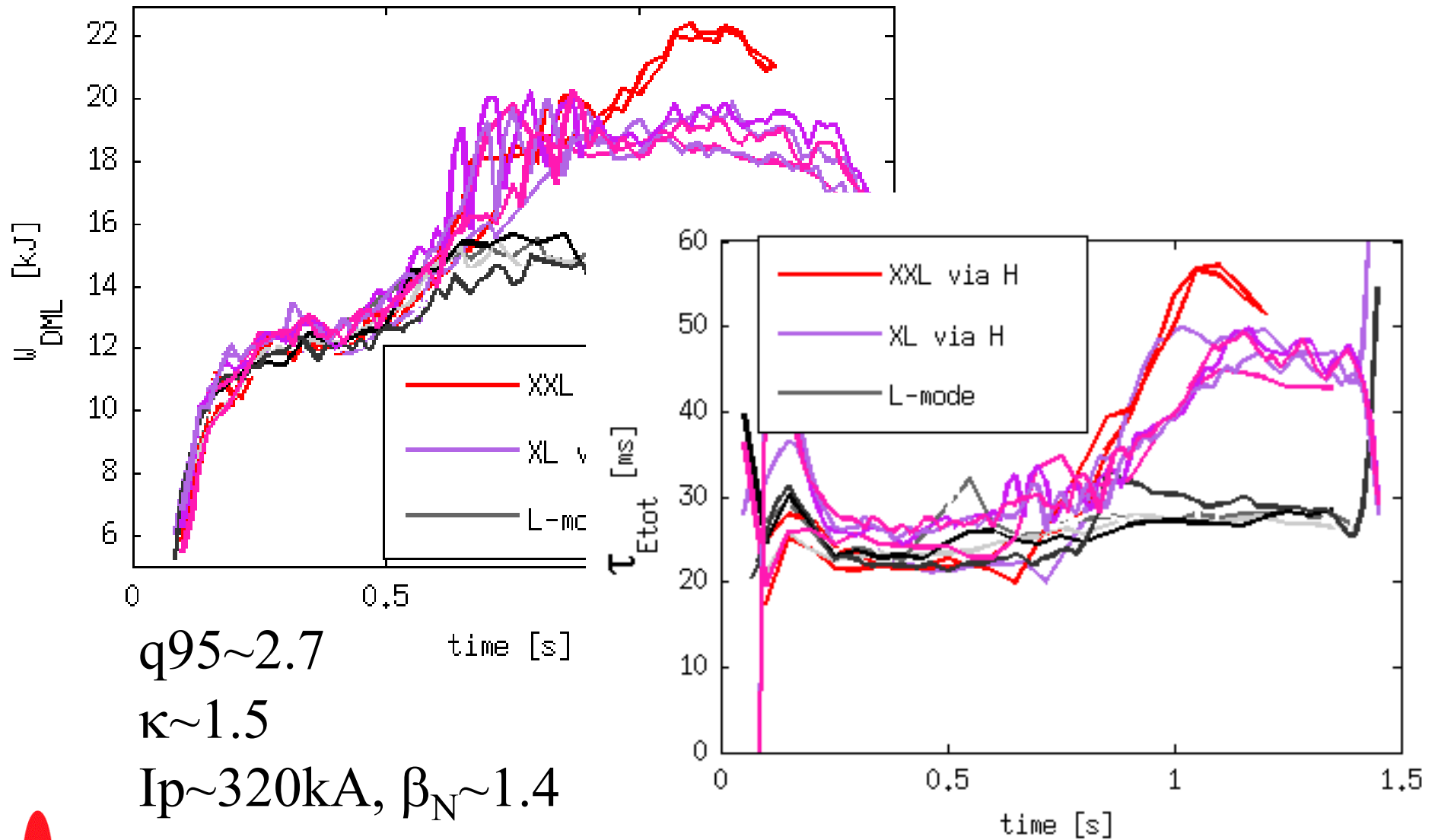
$q_{95} \sim 2.7$       time [s]

$\kappa \sim 1.5$

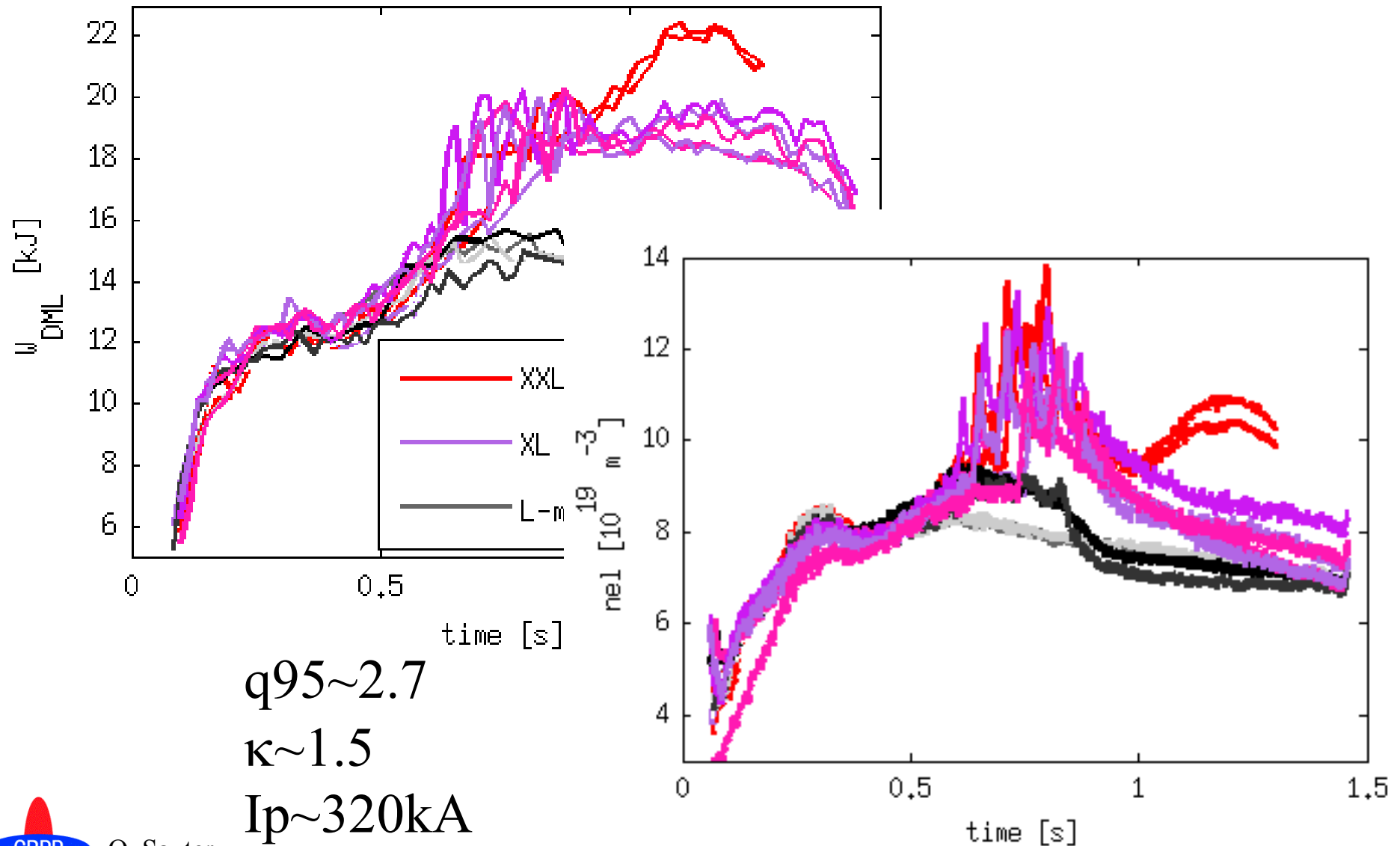
$I_p \sim 320 \text{ kA}$ ,  $\beta_N \sim 1.4$



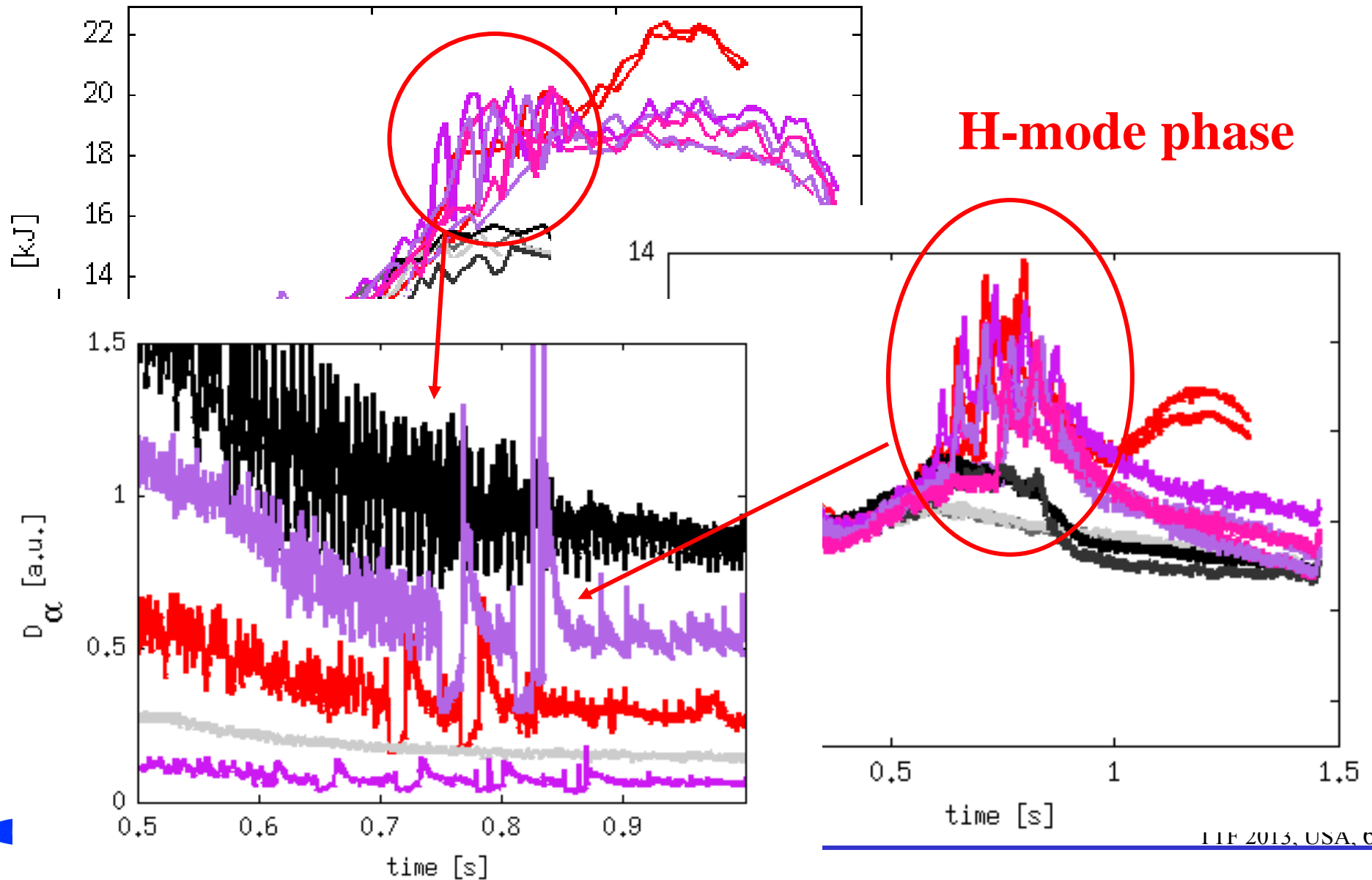
# High L-mode confinement in ohmic TCV shots



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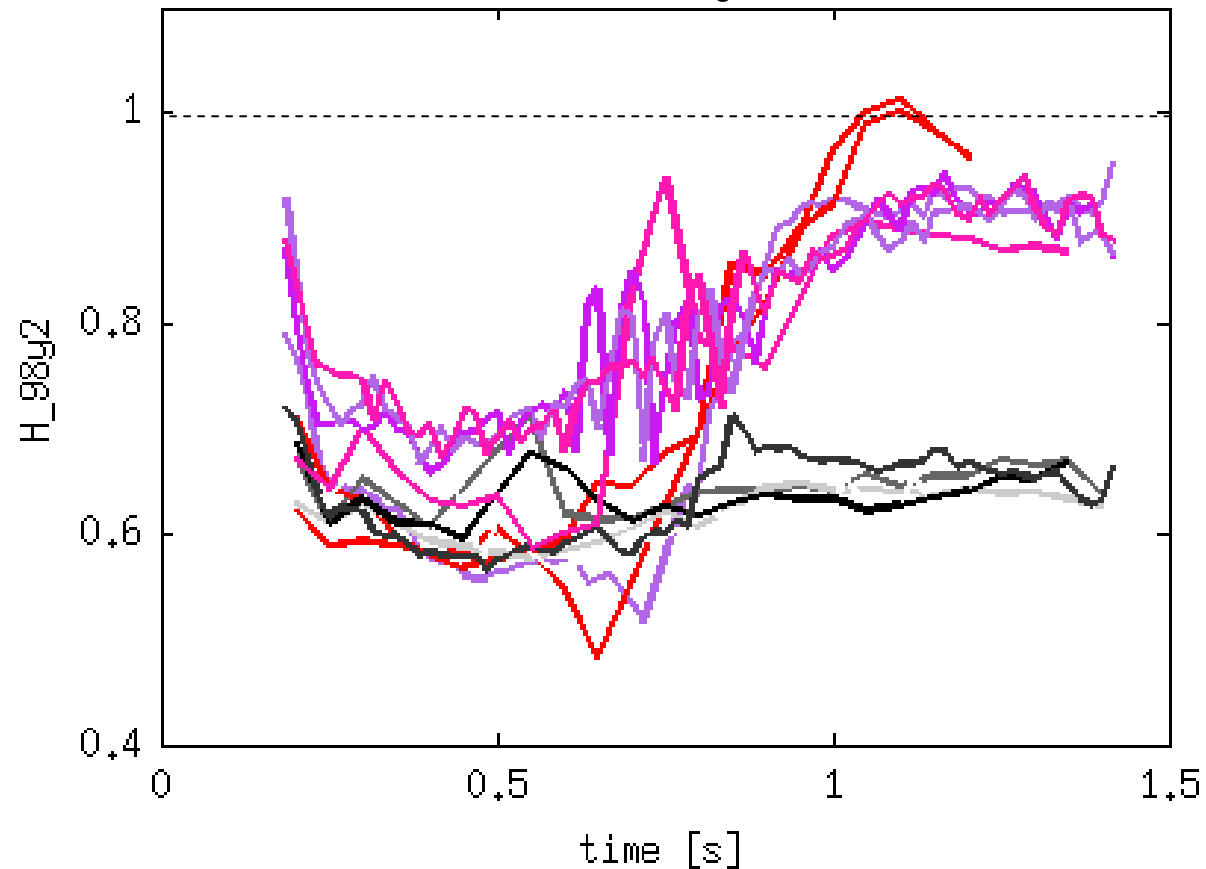
# High L-mode confinement in ohmic TCV shots



# Improved L-mode Thanks to H-mode phase

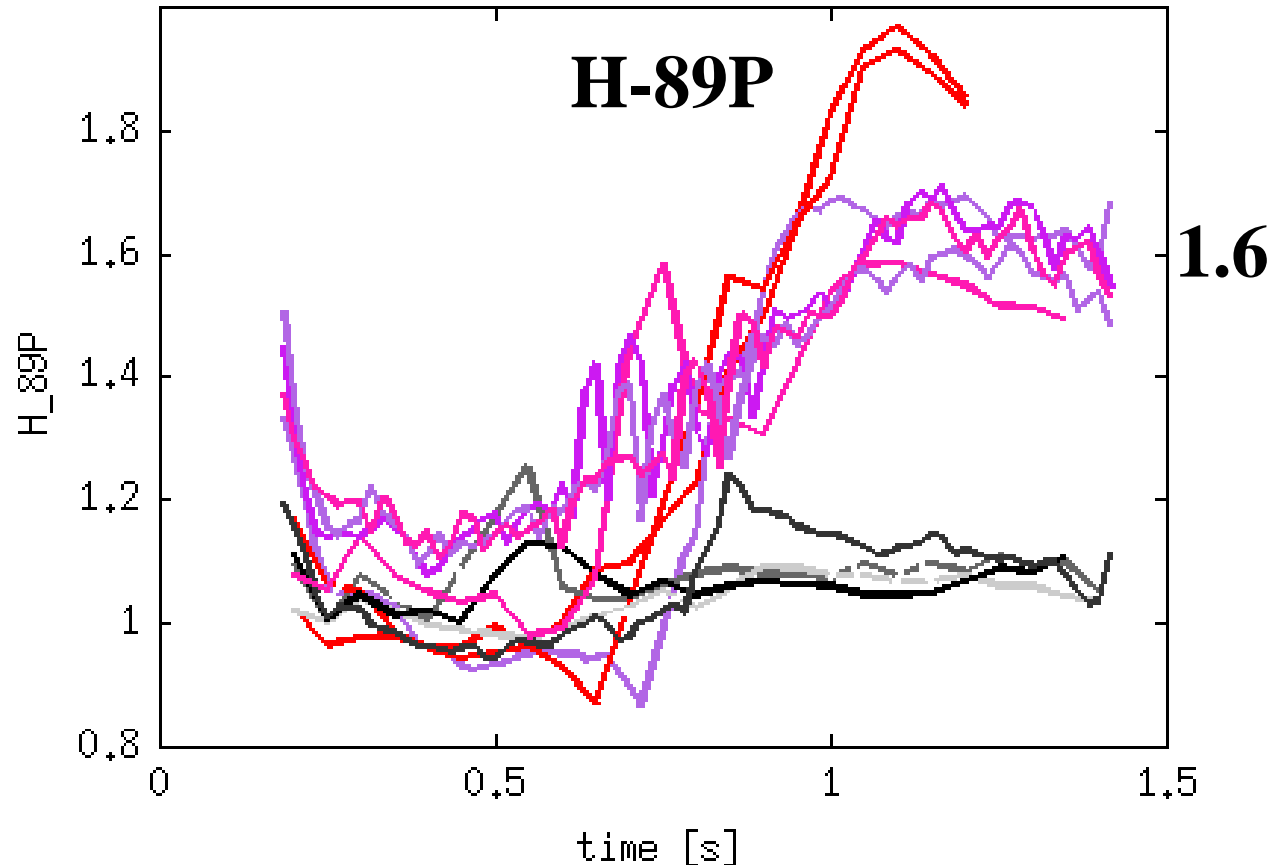
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## H-98y2



# Improved L-mode Thanks to H-mode phase

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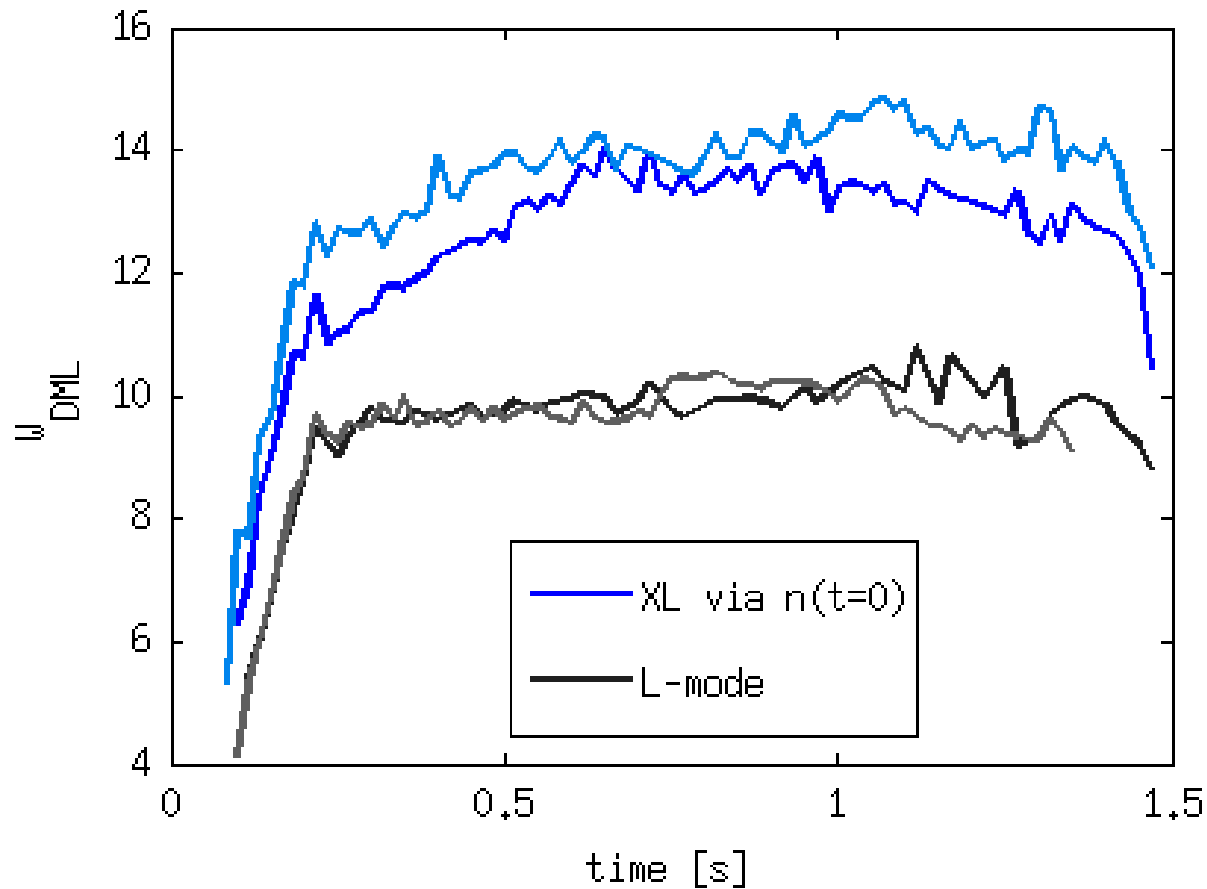


**Through H-mode phase: normal to high L-mode conf.**





# Without H-mode phase at lower $I_p$



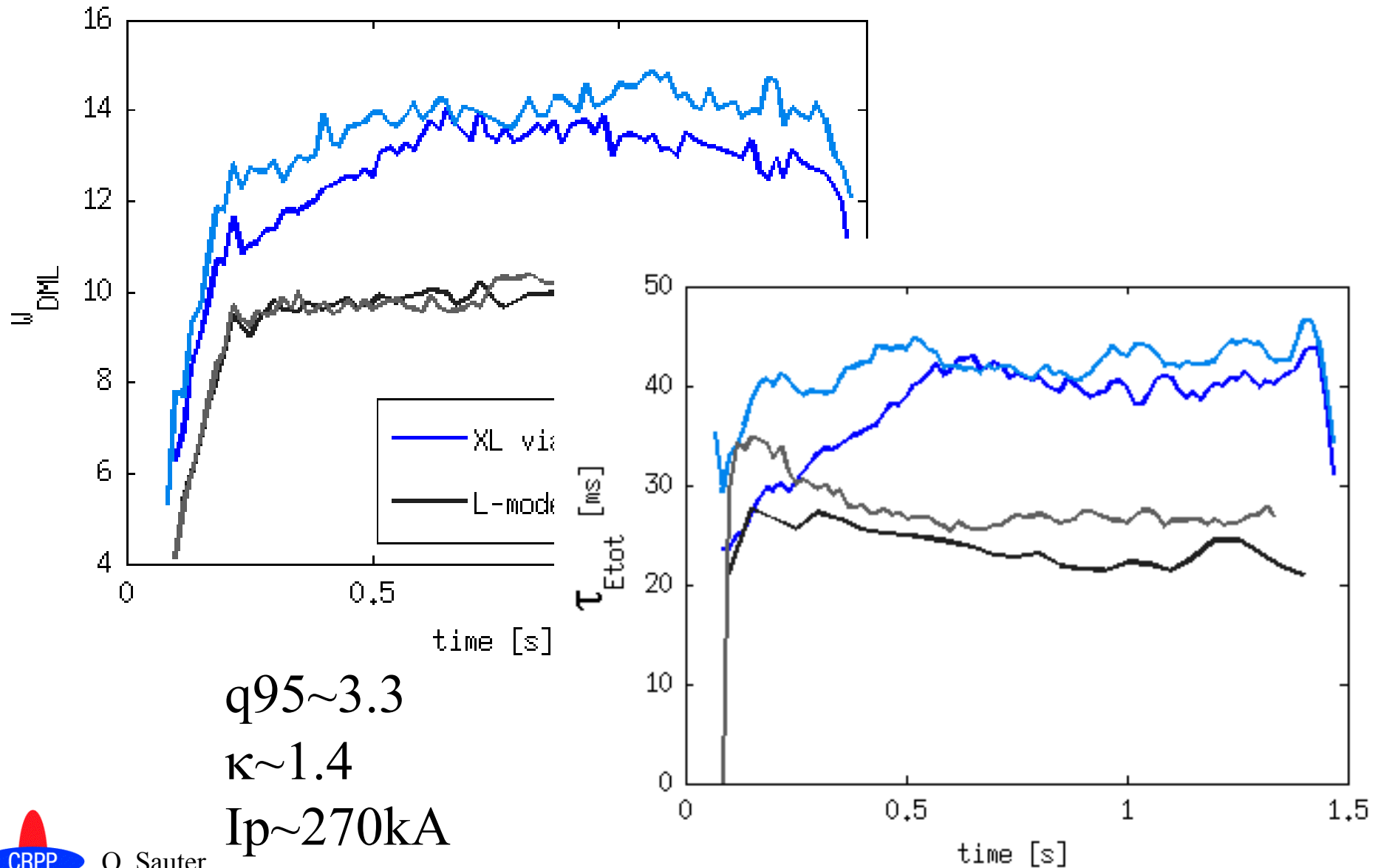
$q_{95} \sim 3.3$

$\kappa \sim 1.4$

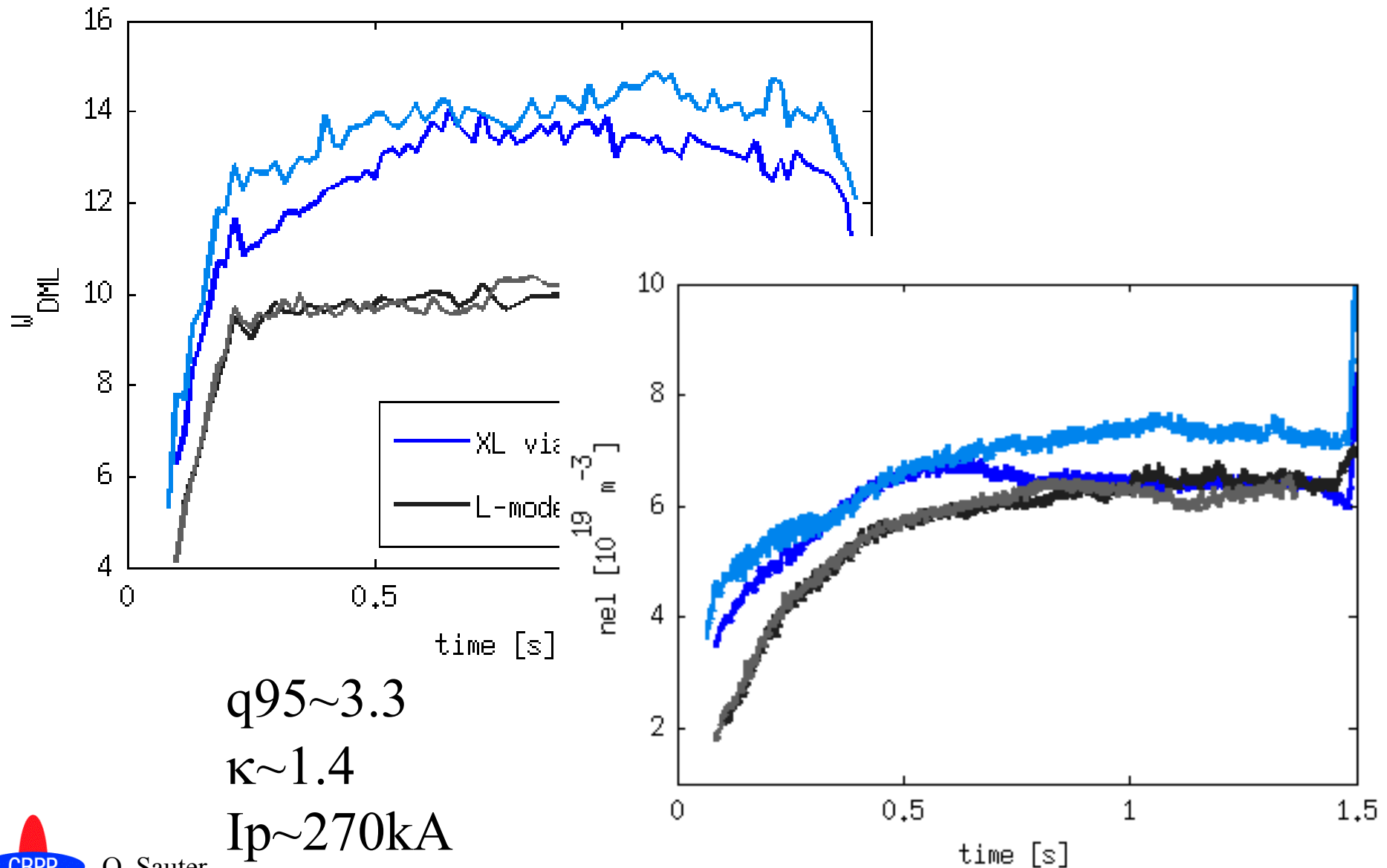
$I_p \sim 270 \text{ kA}$



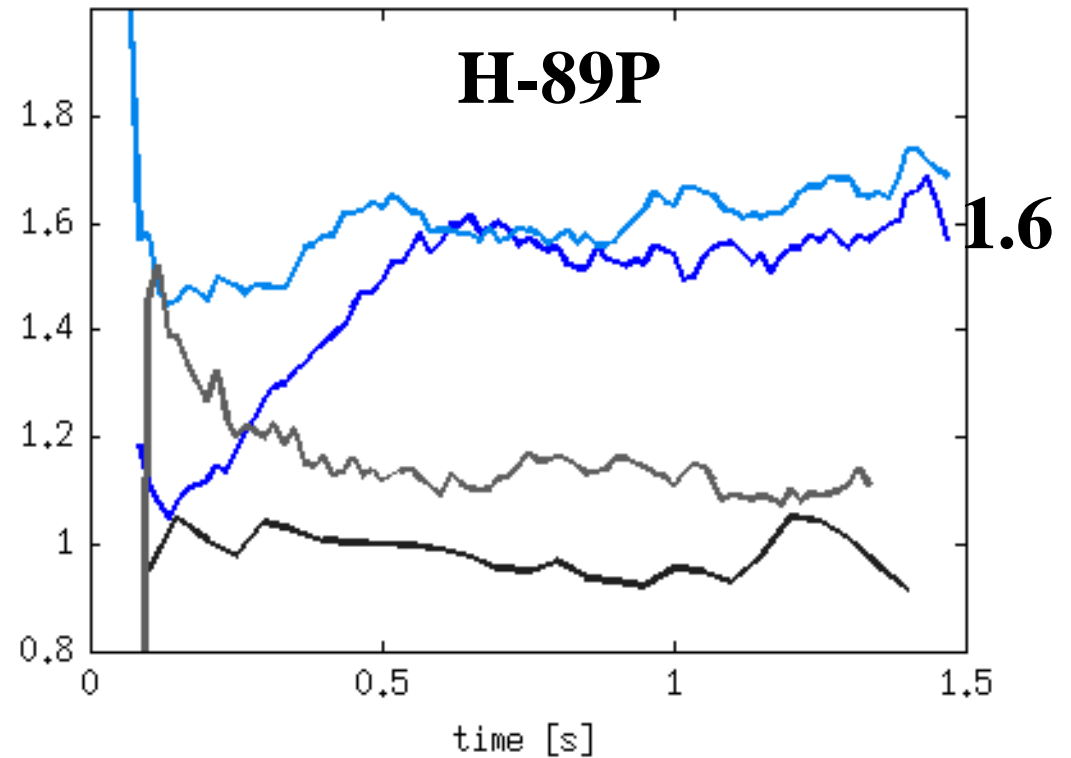
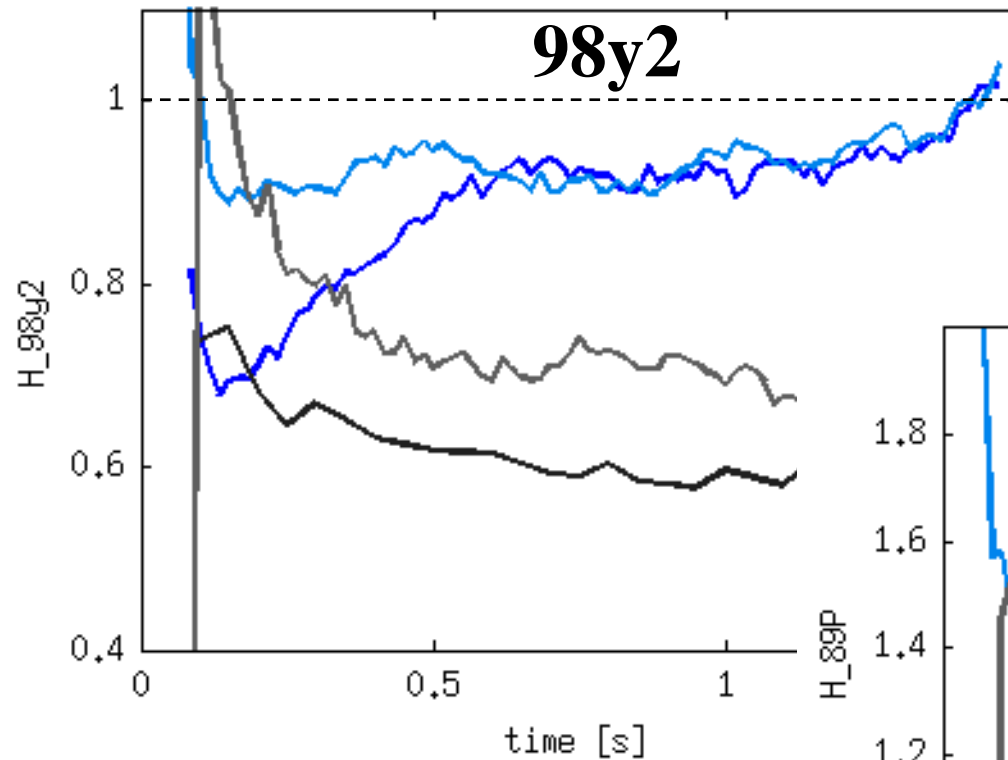
# Without H-mode phase at lower Ip



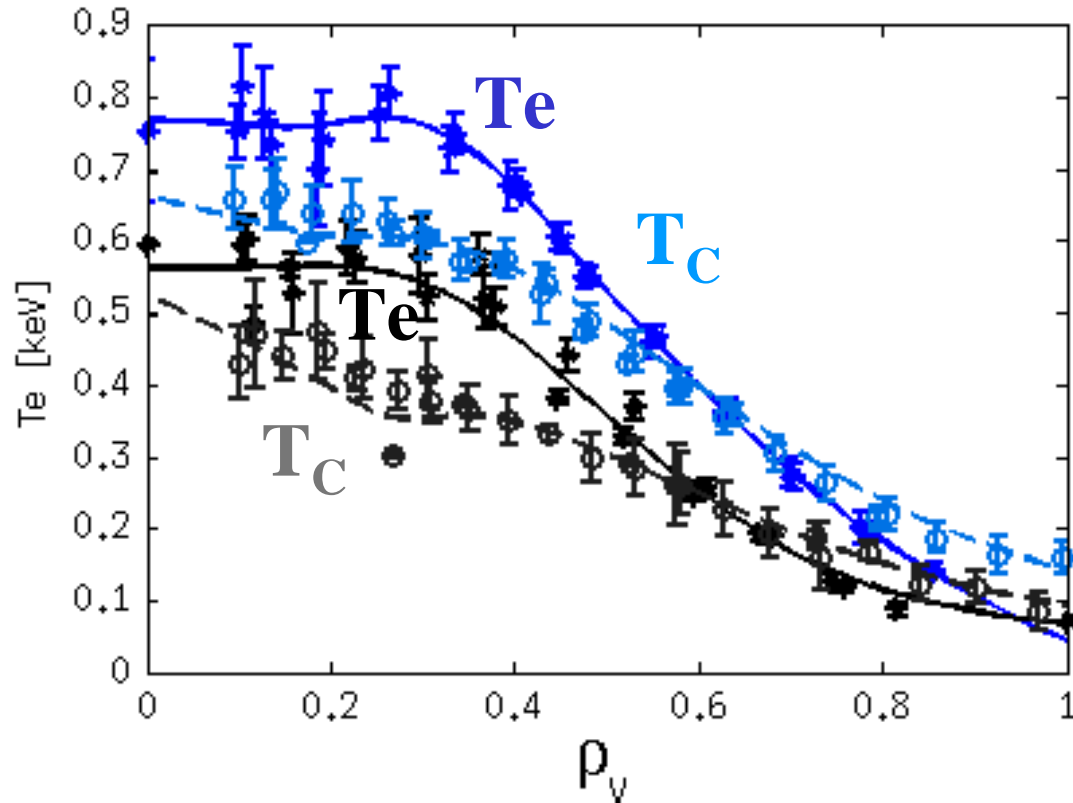
# Without H-mode phase at lower $I_p$



# Without H-mode phase at lower Ip: similar H-factors: L-mode with $H_{98y2} \approx 0.9$



# $T_e, T_i$ in low $I_p$ IN-mode: $T_e \sim T_i$ (high $n_e$ )



$I_p=260\text{kA}, n_{e1}=6.3e19$

45870: ( $W_{dml}=13.5$ )

$W_e=7.0\text{kJ}$

$W_i=5.5\text{kJ}$

46178: ( $W_{dml}=10$ )

$W_e=4.5\text{kJ}$

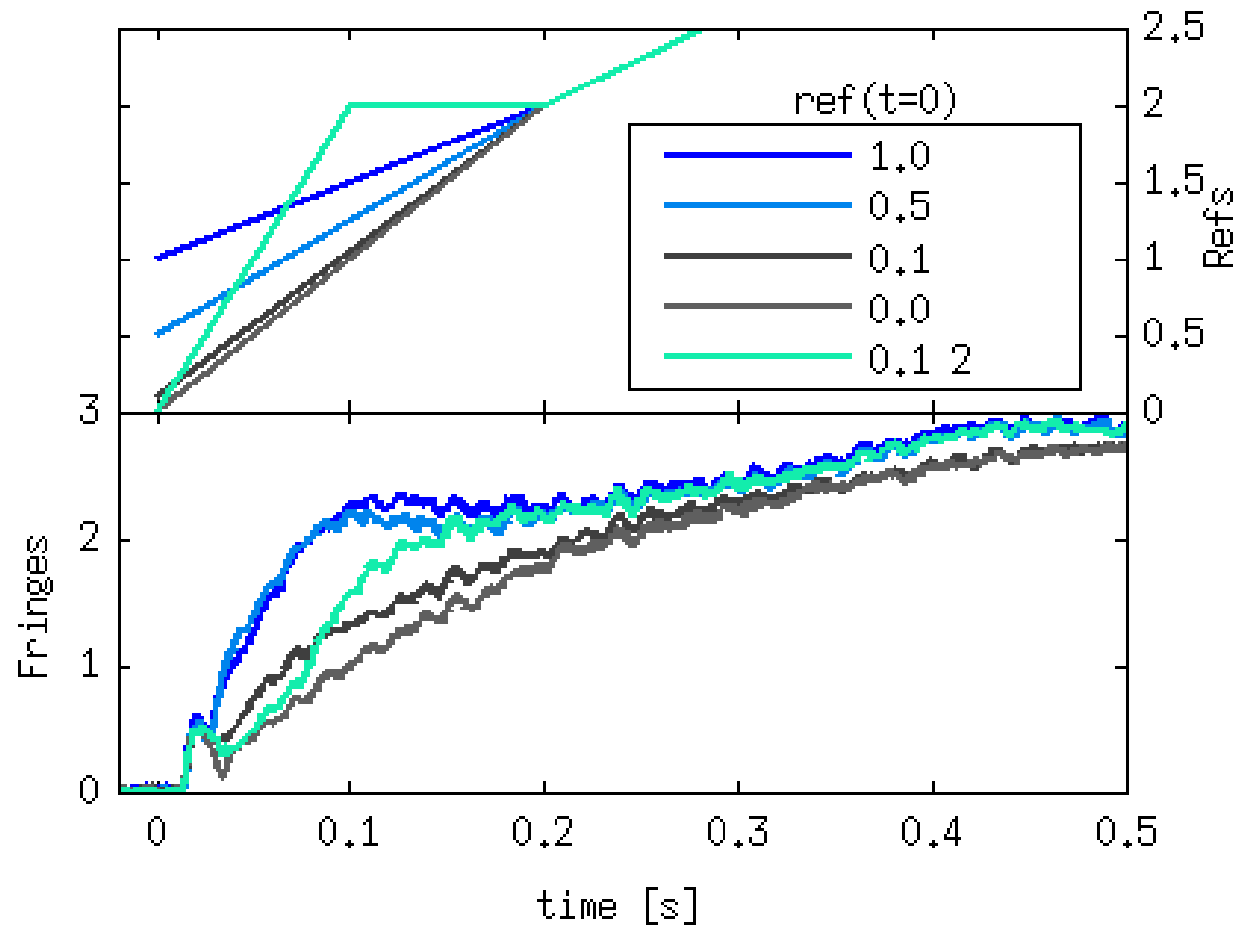
$W_i=4.0\text{kJ}$

- Both  $T_e$  and  $T_i$  improve
- $T_i > T_e$  in edge region
- Density profiles are similar ( $n_{e1}$  control)

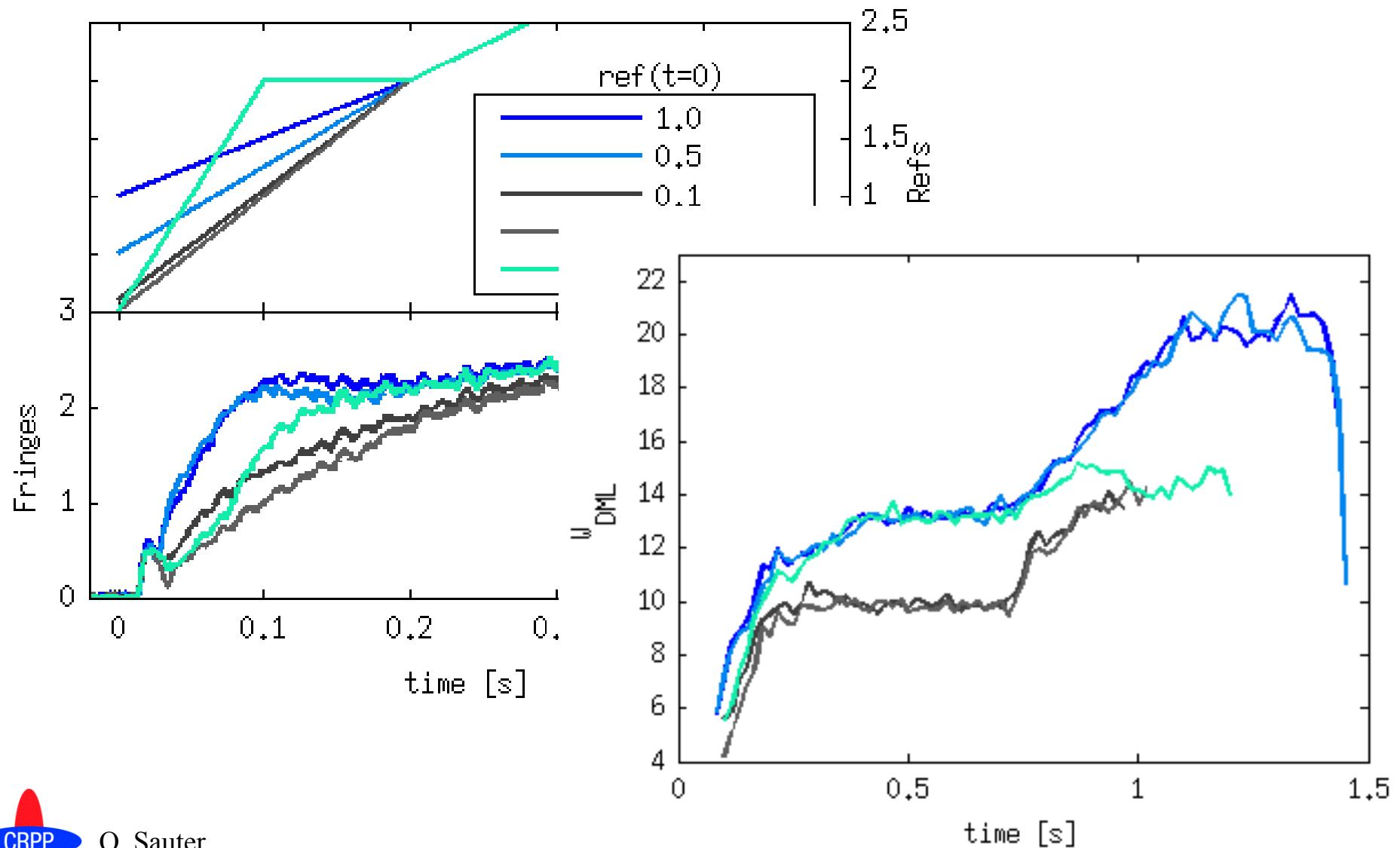


# Without H-mode phase: Importance of early density reference

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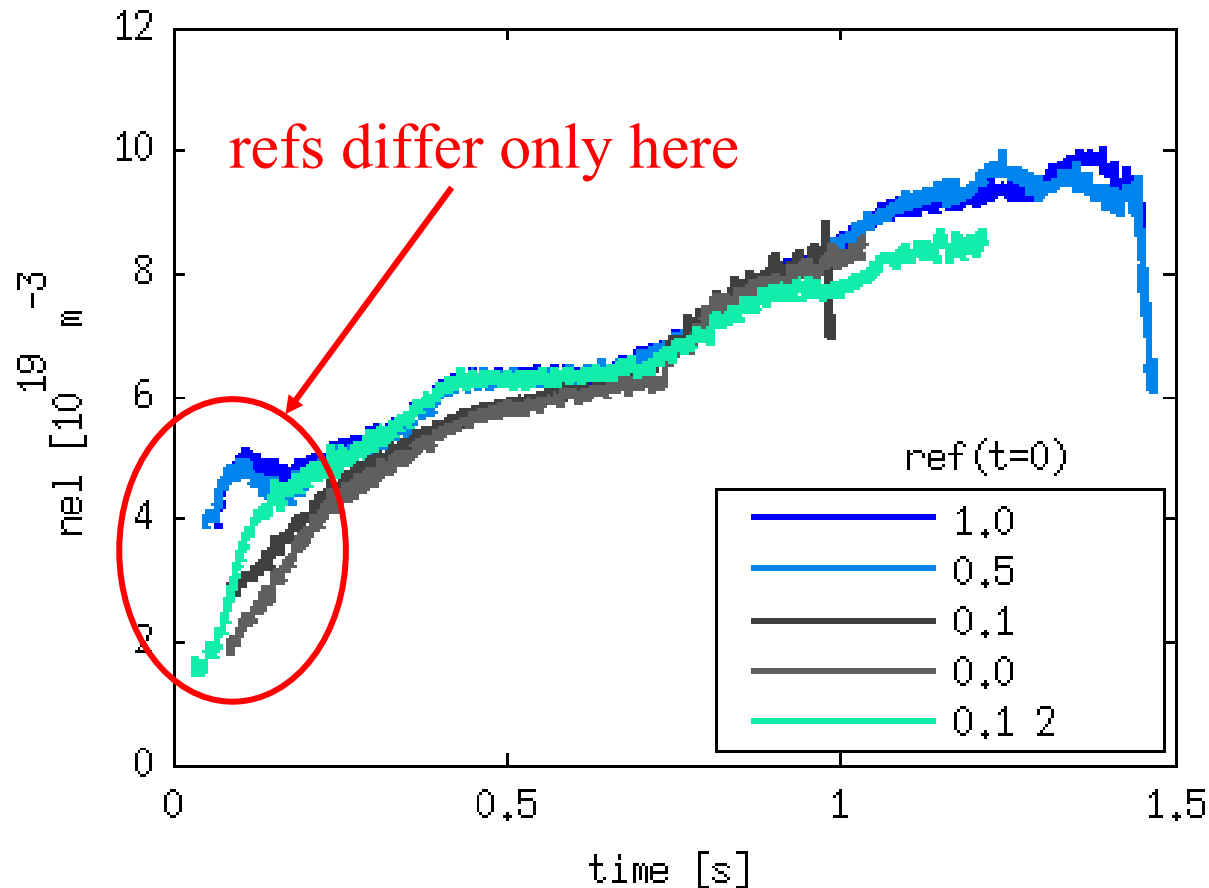


# Without H-mode phase: Importance of early density reference



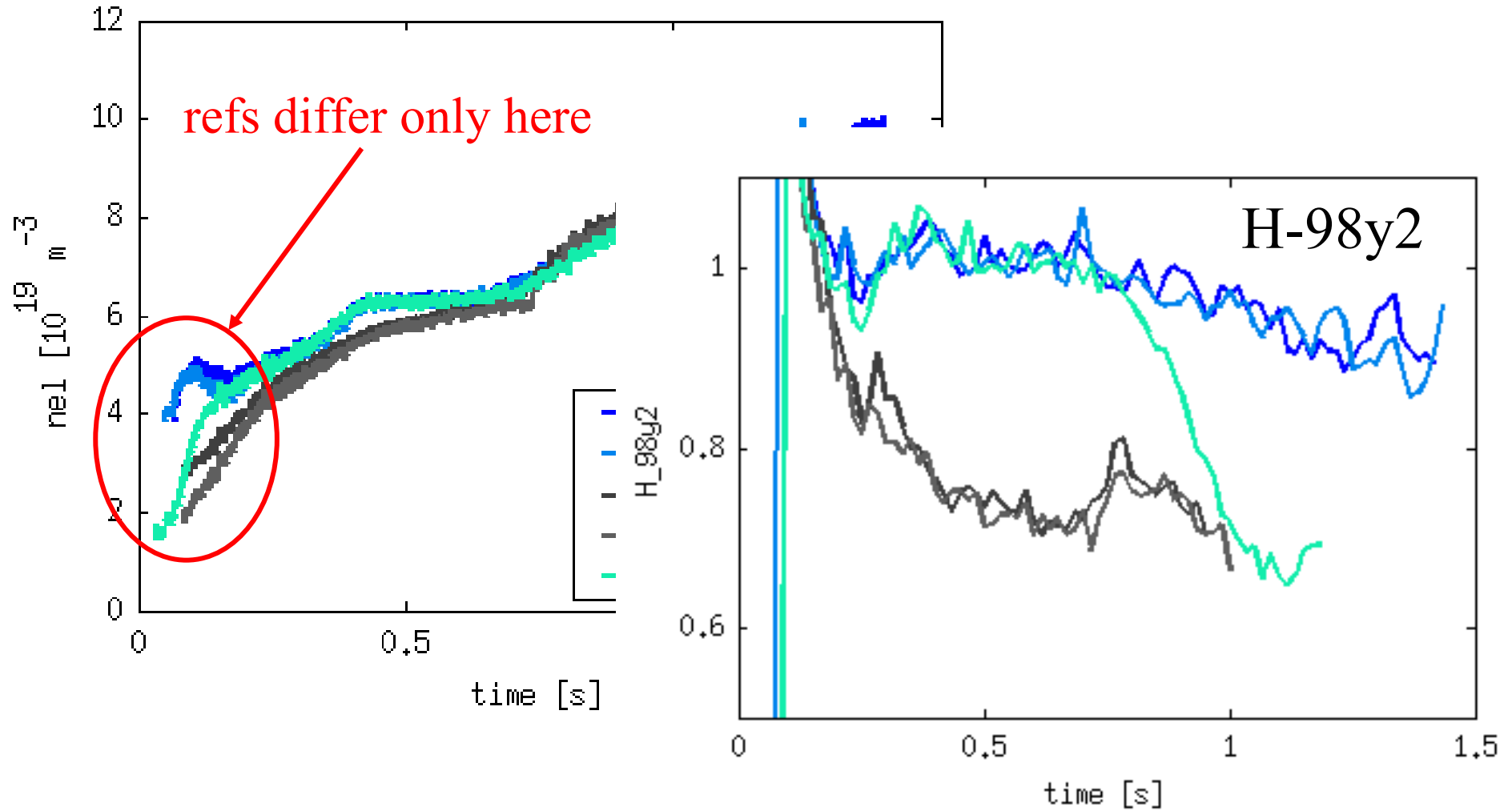
# Without H-mode phase: Importance of early density reference

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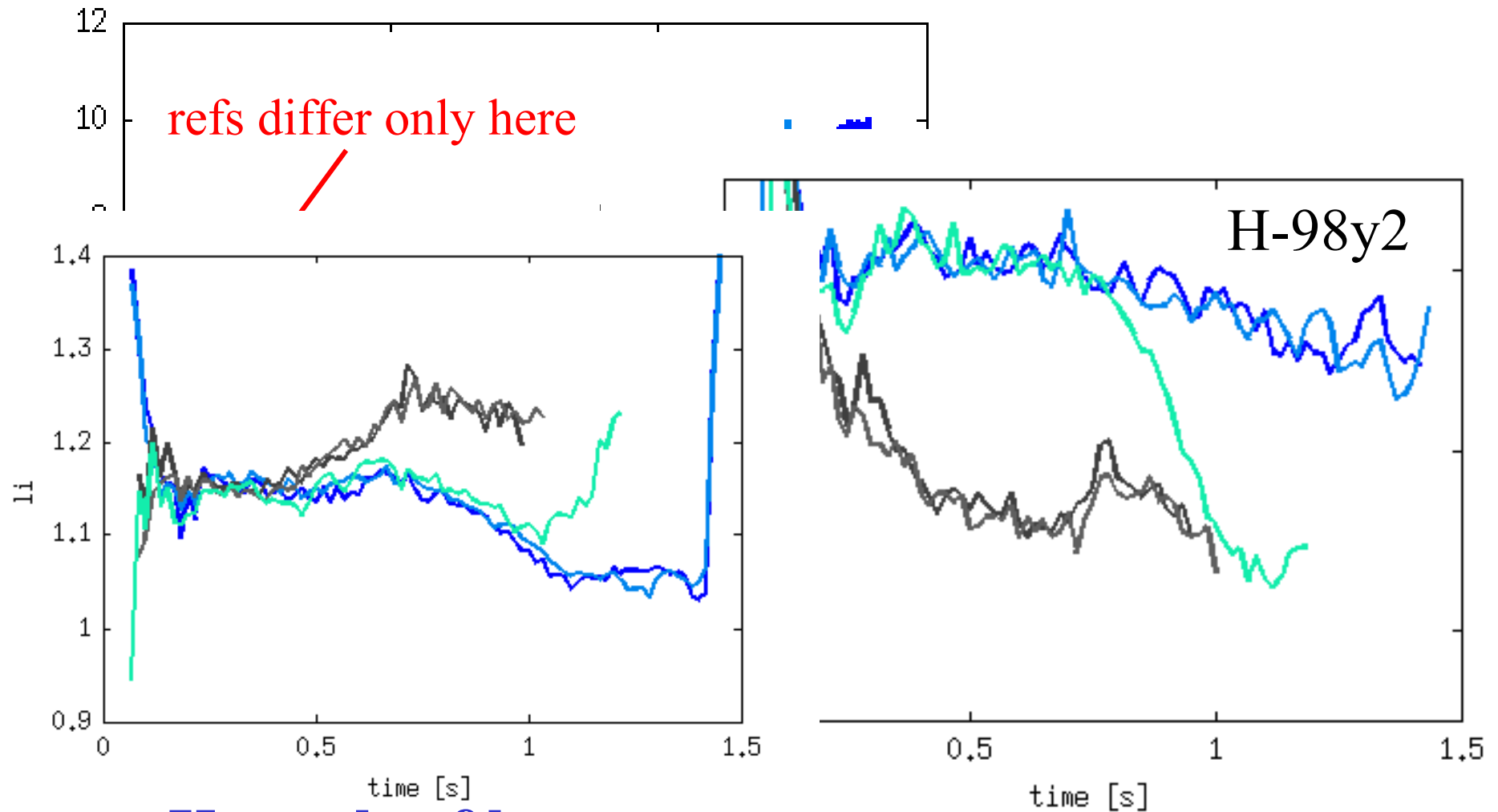




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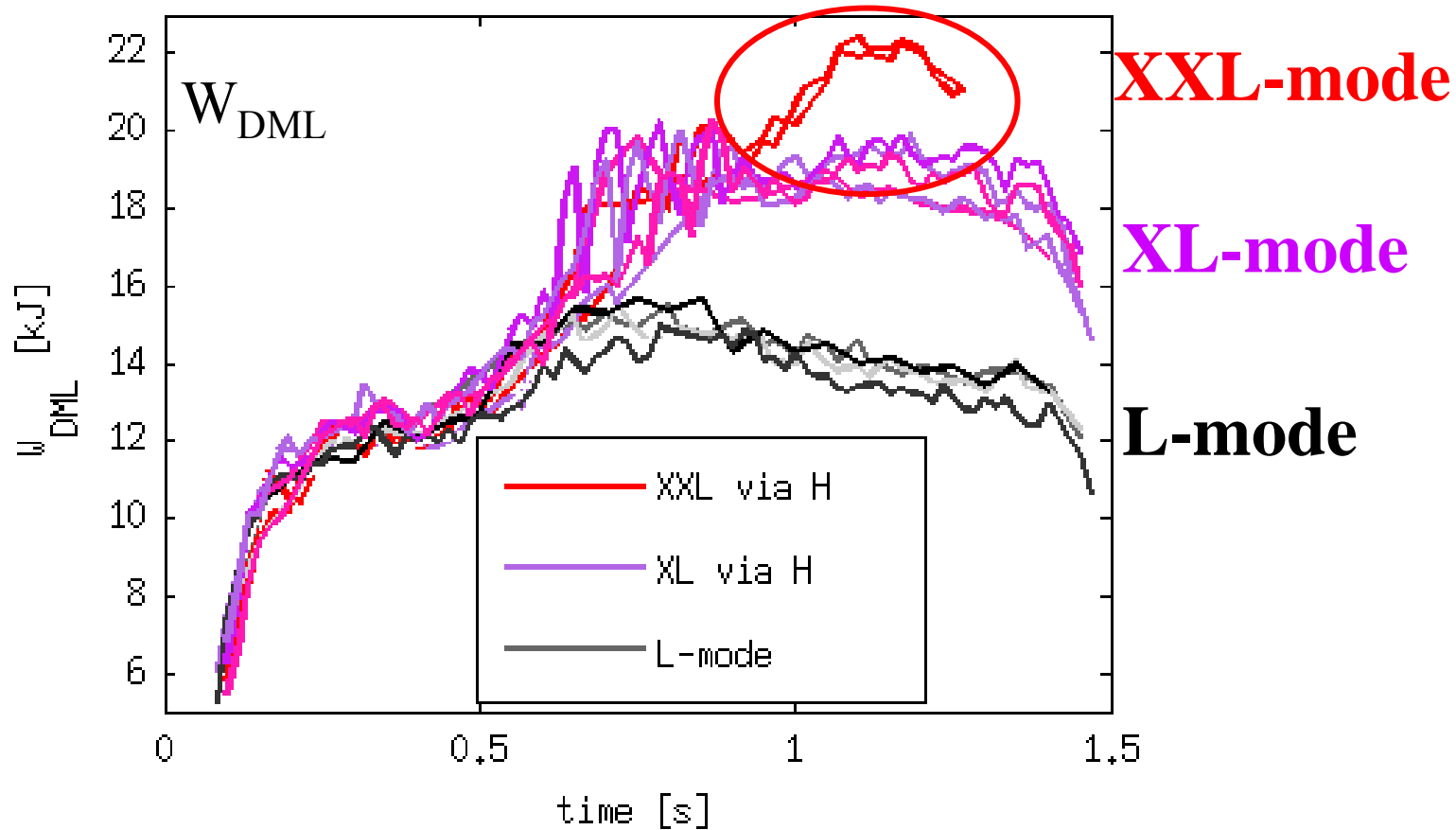
# Without H-mode phase: Importance of early density reference



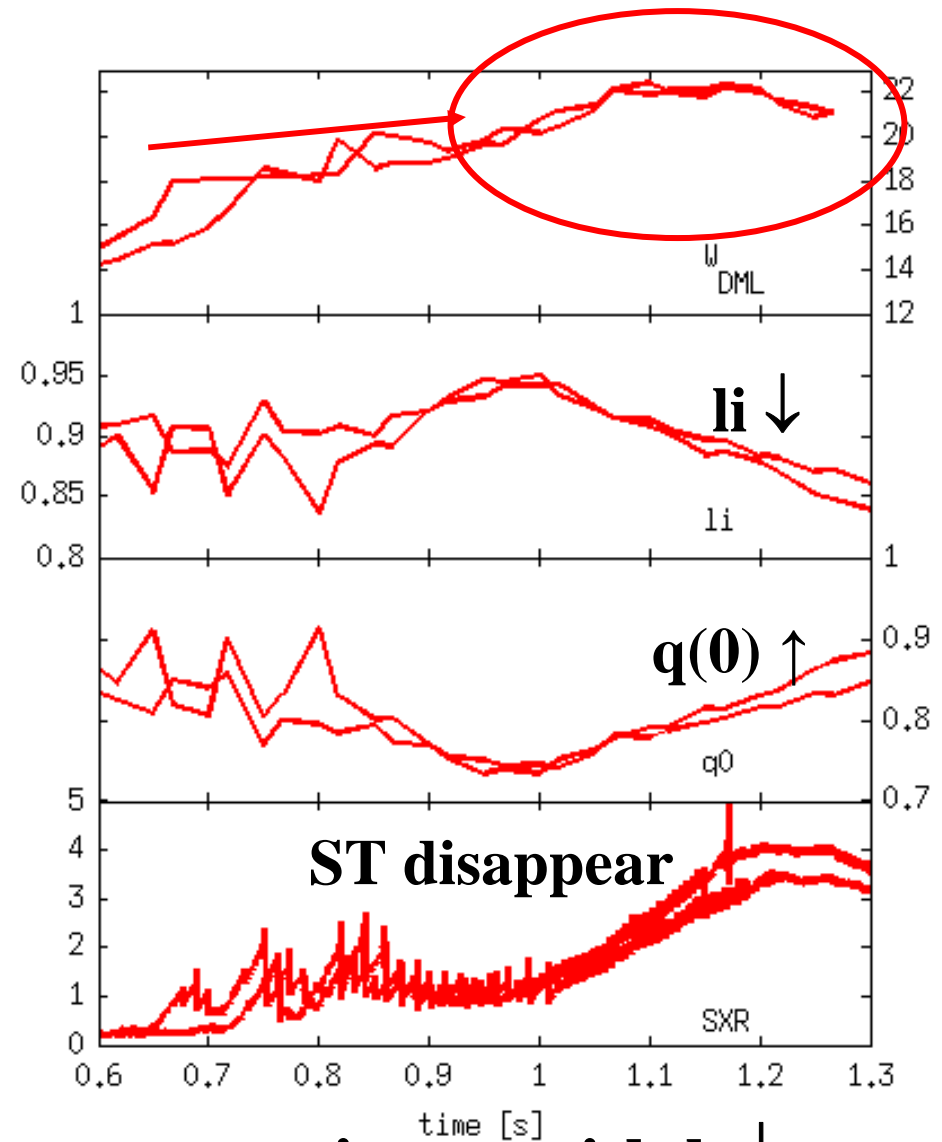
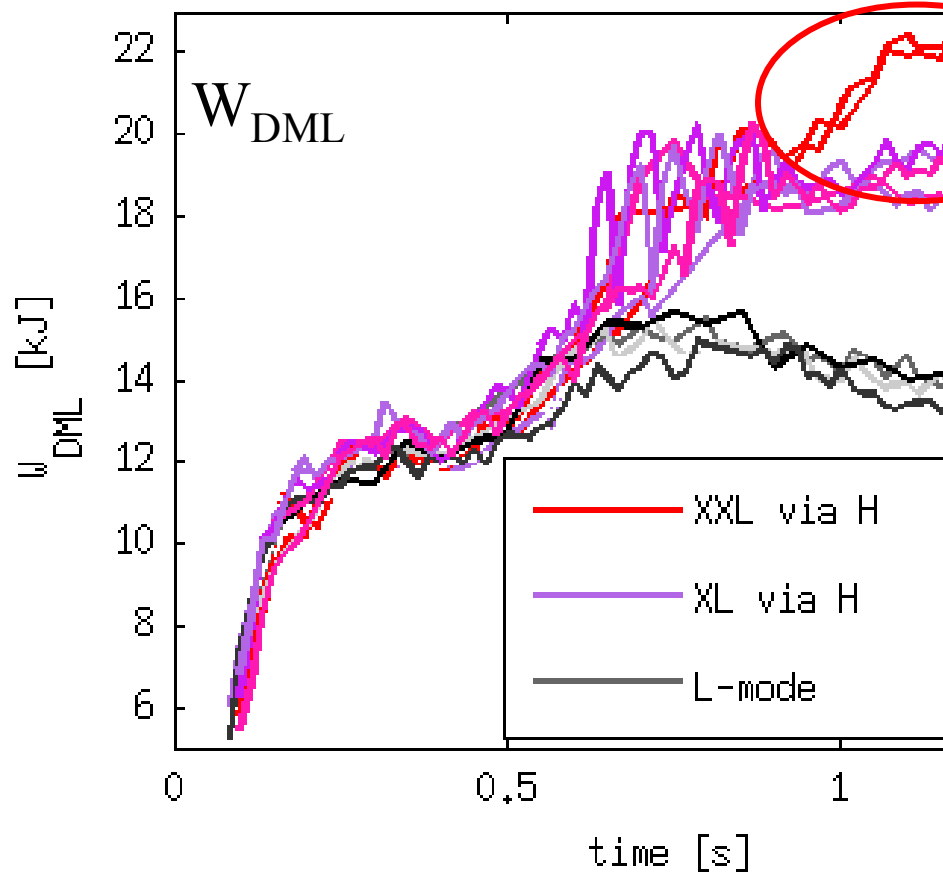
**Key role of keeping a low  $l_i$**



# Back to high L-mode conf. via H-mode phase



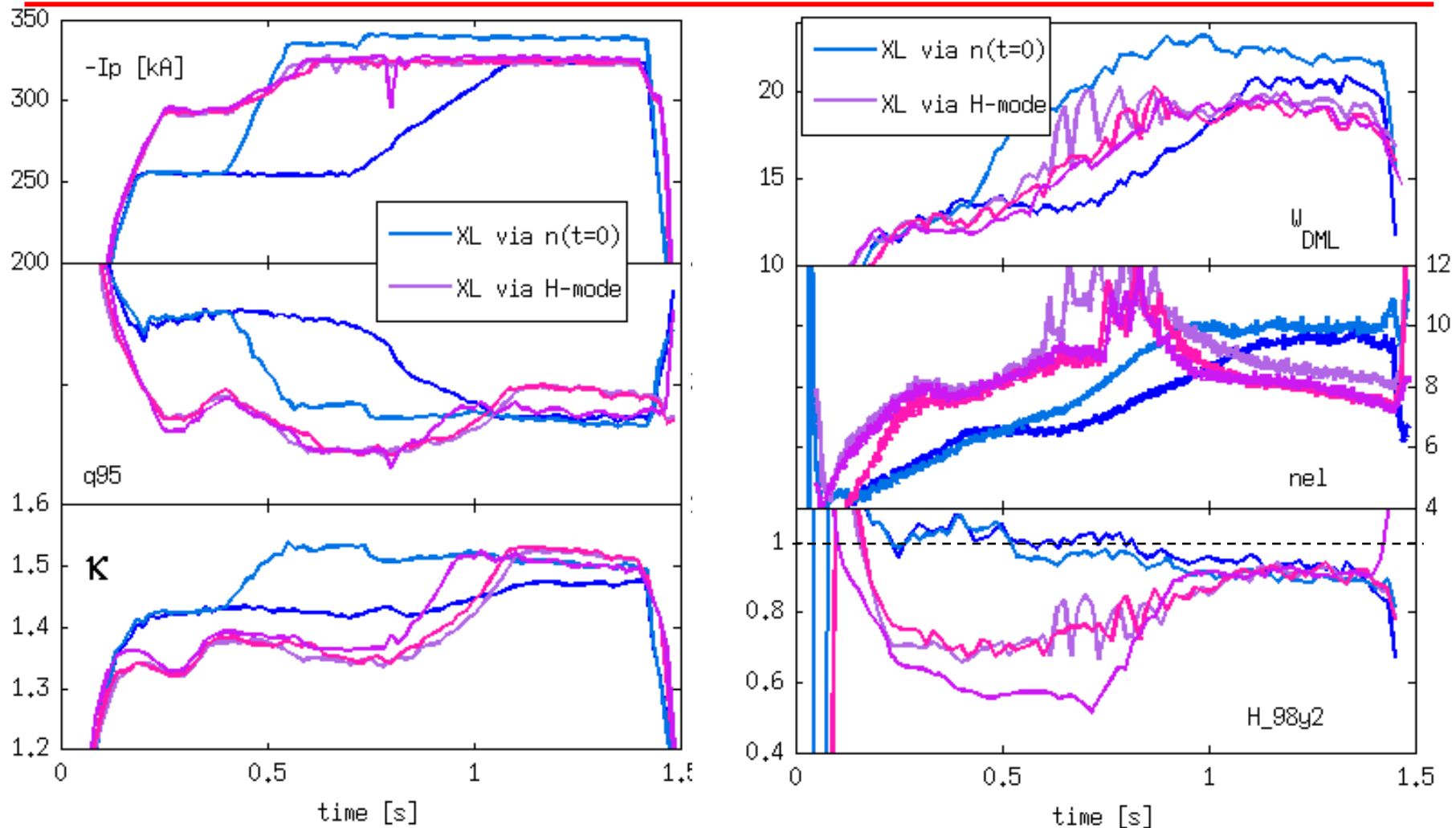
# Back to high L-mode conf. via H-mode phase



Further conf. improvement consistent with  $li \downarrow$



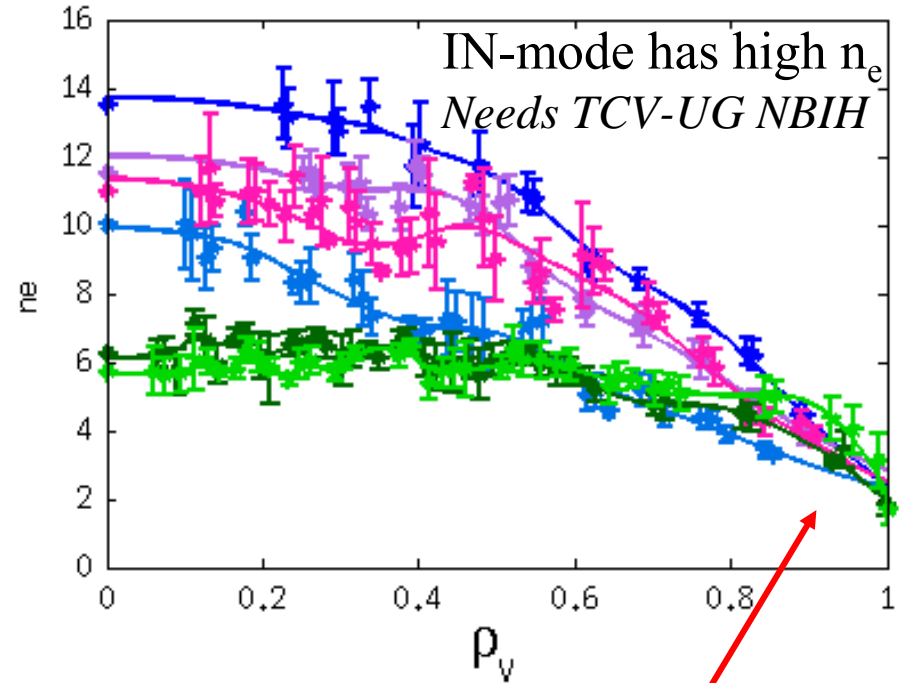
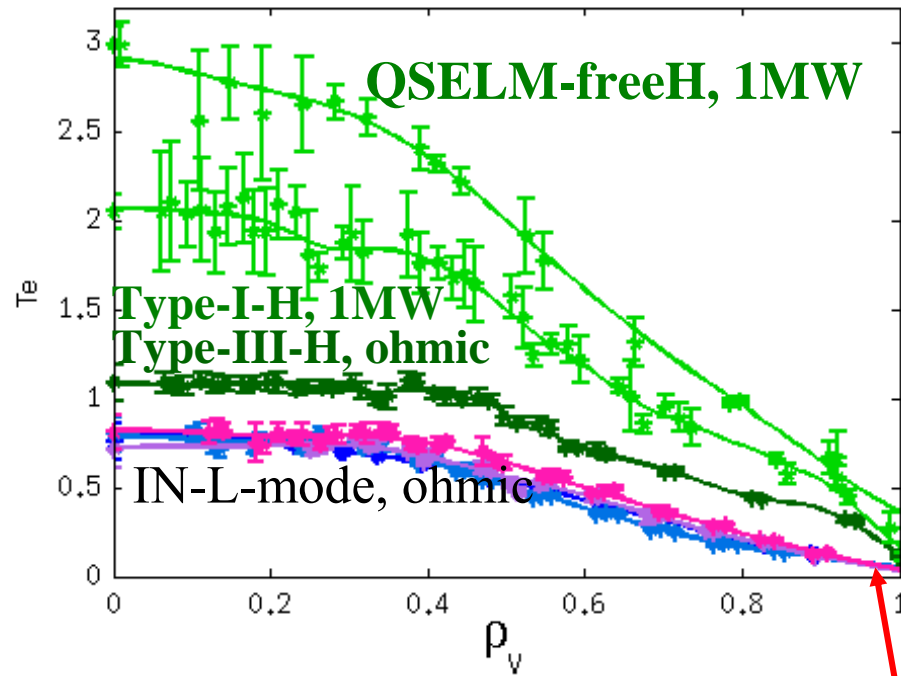
# Aiming at same final high parameters



Can reach high ohmic L-mode perf. with both approach



# Comparison with H-mode profiles



- edge  $n_e$  in IN-mode similar to H-modes
- not edge  $T_e$

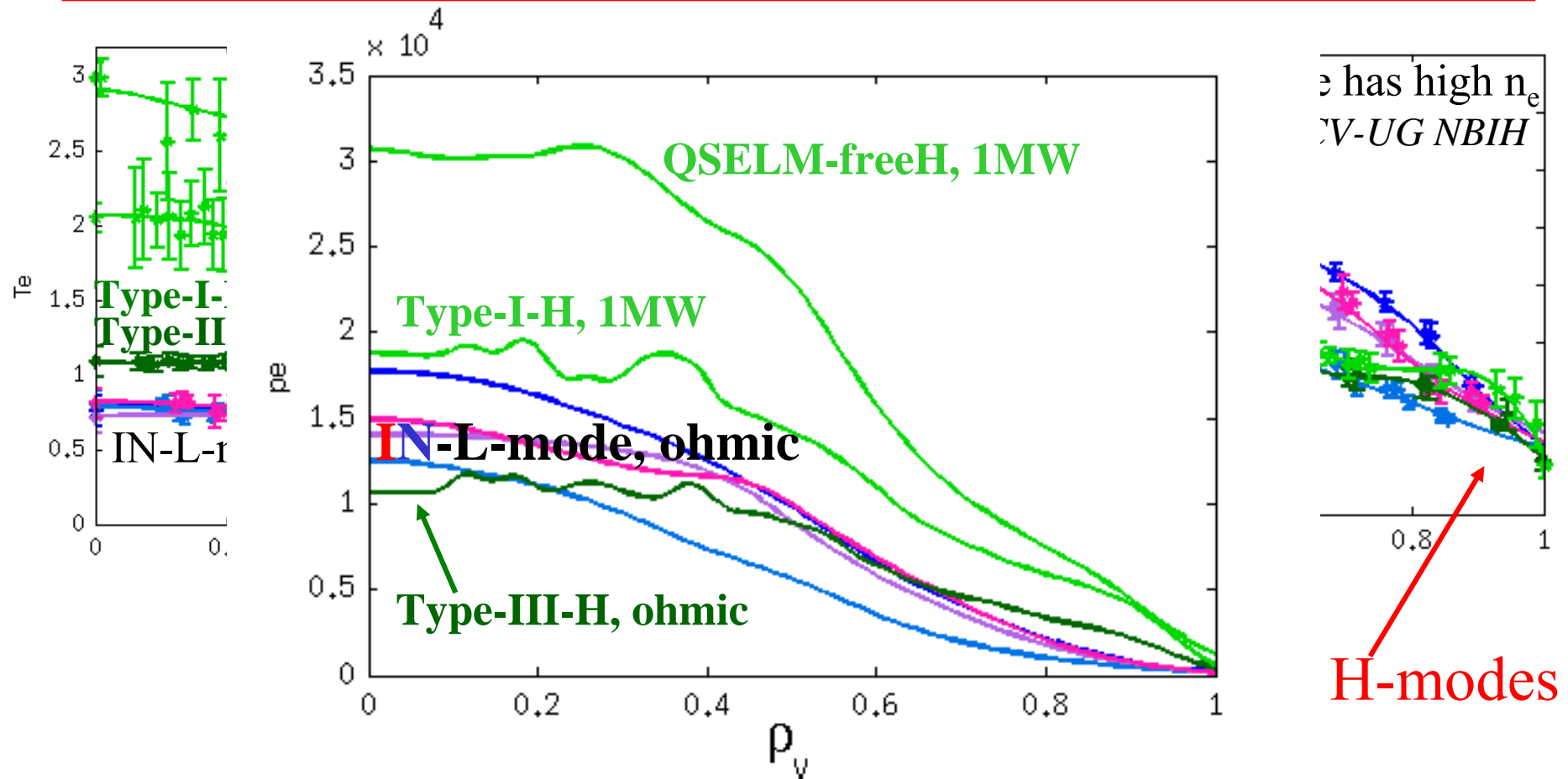
L. Porte et al Nucl. Fusion **47** (2007) 952

A. Pitzshke et al PPCF **54** (2012) 015007

TTF 2013, USA, 22

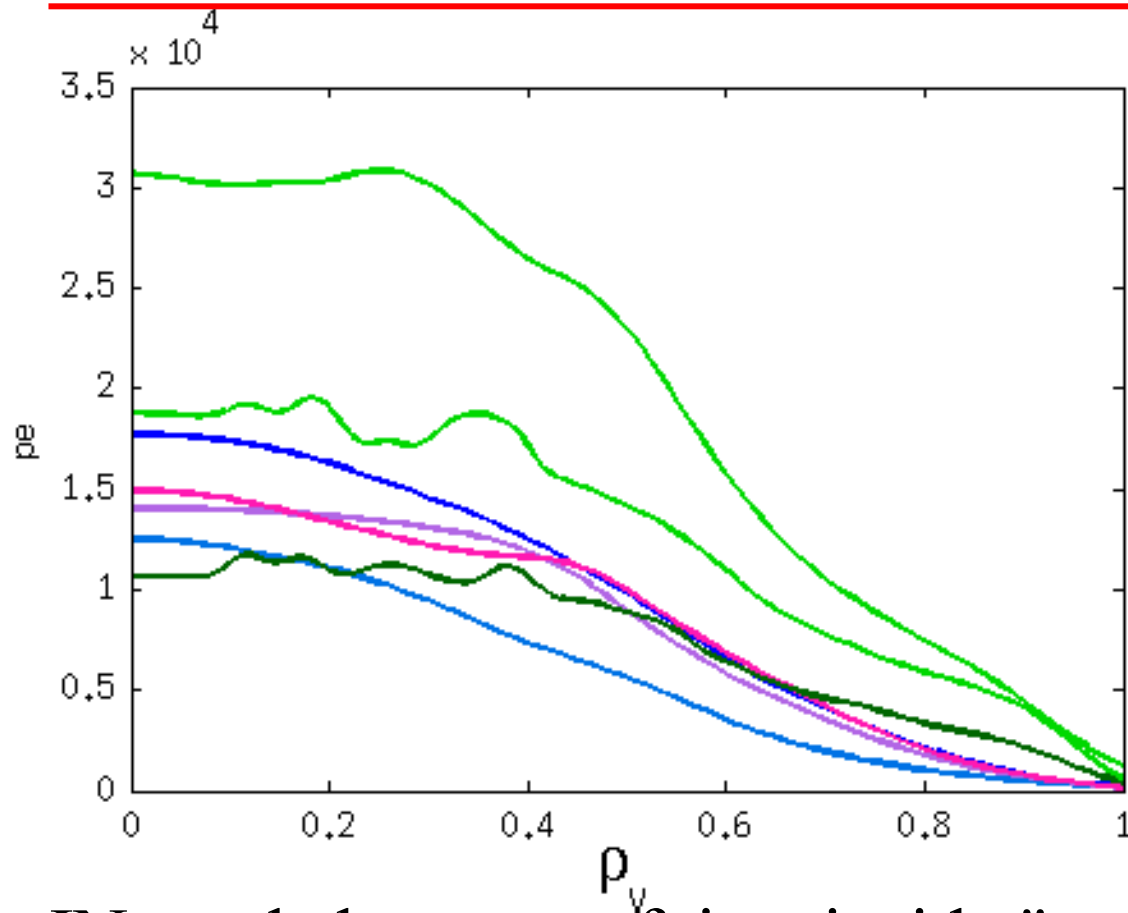


# Comparison with H-mode profiles



- IN-L-mode in TCV close to H-mode profiles
- Fills in H-mode range of profiles 0.5-1.5MW

# IN-mode and H-mode profiles are ~self-similar



- IN-mode better conf. just inside "pedestal"? (+n<sub>e</sub>(ρ=1))
- Edge L-modes are not stiff => wide variety of scenarios

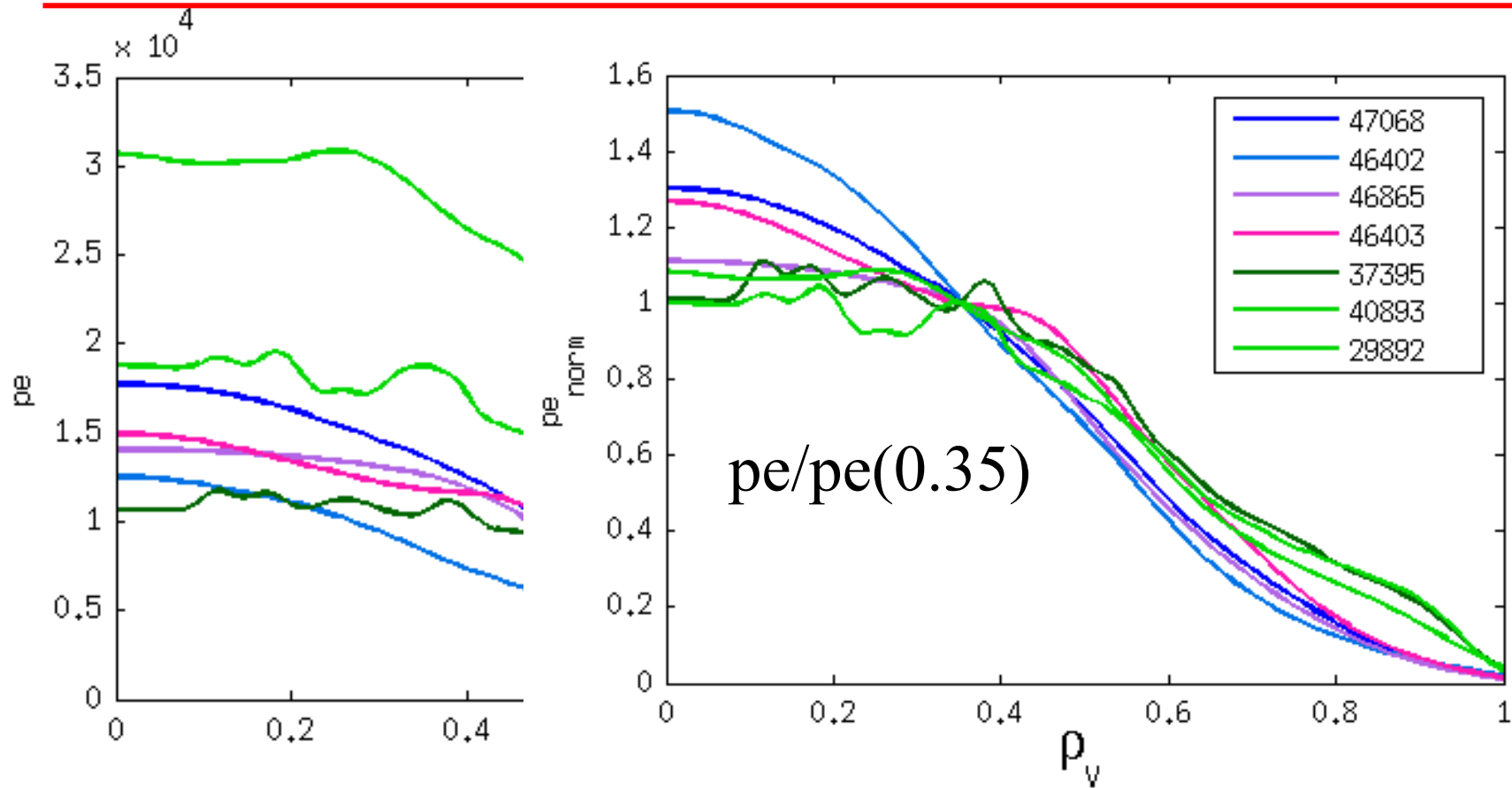


*On the non-stiffness of edge transport in L-modes, O. Sauter et al, TTF2013*

O. Sauter



# IN-mode and H-mode profiles are ~self-similar



- IN-mode better conf. just inside "pedestal"? ( $+n_e(\rho=1)$ )
- Edge L-modes are not stiff  $\Rightarrow$  wide variety of scenarios



*On the non-stiffness of edge transport in L-modes, O. Sauter et al, TTF2013*

O. Sauter

TTF 2013, USA, 25

# Conclusions

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- IN-mode is "another" improved L-mode
- IN-mode reached  $H_{98y} \sim 0.9-1$  in stationary ohmic L-mode
- It has low edge  $T_e$  ( $< 100\text{eV}$ ) and relatively high edge  $n_e$
- A) Limited H-modes was triggered when forming IN-mode
- B) High  $n_e$  request from  $t=0$  helped creating IN-mode
- In both A and B series,  $I_i$  is lower with good confinement
- With both A, B series, similar parameters were obtained
- Stationary improved confinement does not depend on initial conditions but needed to "create" good confinement
- It shows that L-modes can have a very wide range of edge and core profiles: namely "I-family" (*edge non-stiff*)